Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1809. [No. 2559.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

COTTON.

30 bales PRIME UPLAND COTTON, for sale by the subscriber, at a very moderate price and on a liberal credit.

Joseph H. Mandeville.

June 1.

For Sale

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
Best Bristol Porter Bottles,
In hampers containing one groce each.

Wm. Dunlap.

June 27.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Great Hunting Creek Bridge Co. are hereby notified, that an instalment of *Ten Dollars* on each share is called for and must be paid to the subscriber on or before the 5th day of August next.
By order of the President and Directors.

John Hooff, *Treasurer.*

July 19. dt5thAug

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)
The Exile of Erin.
A NOVEL.
By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand gross, or single one.

Elastic Three-slit Metallic Pens.

Price One Dollar—
Just received by ROBERT GRAY.
ALSO,
A general assortment of
Lee's Patent Family Medicines,
AND
Dr. Rogers' Vegitable Pulmonic Detergent.

March 17.

Just Received

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,
A few copies of the works of
FISHER AMES,
Compiled by a number of his friends—to which are prefixed notices of his life and character. Price $3 50 in boards.

May 17.

FRESH FRUIT.

The subscriber has just received and offers for sale,
Malaga Raisins in kegs,
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins in boxes.
ALSO,
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

ROBERT GRAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED
The following new Songs
SET TO MUSIC:
The Lay of Love, written by J. L. Lewis, Esq. The music composed by Dr. J. Clarke. Price 25 cents.
The Home of my Heart, a Ballad, sung by Mr. Incledan, and composed by Mr. E. Phelps. Price 25 cents.
Twice Forward, a favorite Cotillion, adapted to the new song of No, no, no, it can't be so. Price 25 cents.
The Days that are gone, a Ballad, with an accompaniment for the piane forte, composed by Dr. Clarke. Price 37 1-2 cents.
On a beautiful Butterfly, burnt in a ball room. Price 12 1-2 cts.

June 6.

FOR SALE,

Or to be rented for a term of years, or on perpetual ground rent,
A number of well built brick houses, several of which are immediately tenantable, situate on Greenleaf's Point.
ALSO,
House Lots in almost every part of the city.
Apply to

James Greenleaf,
Or, in his absence, to
Samuel Elliot, jun.

Washington City, July 6—12. d8w

MOLASSES.

20 hogsheads RETAILING MOLASSES, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 10.

Land for Sale.
GREAT BARGAIN.

I will sell from about fifty to sixty acres of Land lying in this county, and binding upon the road now opening from Geo. Town to Alexandria. This land is elegantly situated in point of building scites, and has the further advantage of being furnished with delightful water, and from its high elevated situation the benefit of the most salubrious air. If necessary this property will be laid out in lots so as to suit those who may be inclined to purchase. Applications to be made to JOHN LUKE, Esq or to

Charles Alexander,
(Son of Philip.)

Alexandria County, July 19. d

A GREAT BARGAIN.

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the western country, will sell the FARM on which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry, and about the same from the Potomac bridge crossing to the city of Washington—in a healthy, agreeable neighborhood, containing about 470 acres, on which is a convenient dwelling house, large enough for a genteel family, together with all the outhouses suitable, all new or nearly so; an orchard of apple trees of selected fruit, together with different other fruit trees, a proportion of improved meadow for the scythe, and a large portion more may easily be made. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by application to Mr JOHN DULIN, adjoining the said farm, or the subscriber on the premises.

E. Dulin.

June 9. dtf

PROPOSALS,

BY
KIMBER AND CONRAD,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
AND
JAMES KENNEDY, SENIOR,
ALEXANDRIA,
For publishing by Subscription,
A GENERAL COLLECTION
OF
VOYAGES AND TRAVELS:
Forming a complete History, of the Origin and Progress of Discovery, by Sea and Land, from the earliest ages to the present time. Preceded by an Historical Introduction, and Critical Catalogue of Books of Voyages and Travels: And illustrated and adorned with numerous Engravings.

BY JOHN PINKERTON,
AUTHOR OF MODERN GEOGRAPHY, &c.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be handsomely printed. in quarto, on a fine paper and with a new type; and will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

It is expected the work will be completed in ten or twelve volumes, each containing between eight and nine hundred pages of letter press, besides several elegant engravings.

A quarter of a volume, or one number, is proposed to be published on the first day of every month, at 2 dollars, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers the price will be considerably enhanced.

A list of the names of such as patronise this valuable work by subscription, will be published in the last volume.

☞ The English edition sells at 14 dollars a volume.

*** *SUBSCRIPTIONS received by JAMES KENNEDY, senior, Alexandria.*

July 7.

FOR SALE,

50 hogsheads SUGAR,
150 bags COFFEE,
10 hogsheads Antigua RUM,
40 bales best COTTON.

Joseph Riddle.

July 10. d

Imported from London,

VIA NORFOLK,
And for sale by the subscriber, at the store of R. VEITCH and CO.
FOR CASH OR APPROVED NEGOCIABLE NOTES,
A small selection of Superfine Broadcloths, Kerseymeres, Pelipe Cloths,—Cambrics,—Muslins.—Furniture Calicoes.—Worked Colored Counterpanes, &c.
ALSO,
One case of Watchmakers' Tools.

T. H. Jones.

July 19. d.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders of the Potomac Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the said Company will be held according to law at the Union Tavern in Geo. Town on MONDAY the 7th day of August next, to whom will then be submitted the proceedings of the Board of Directors, with the Treasurer's account of receipts and disbursements since the last general meeting.
By order of the Board,

Jos. Carleton,
Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

Geo. Town, July 14. d3w

MILITARY LANDS.

FOR SALE,
Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexandria or its vicinity,
A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,
Granted by the state of Virginia for Military services during the revolutionary war. This land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to be amongst the best in the state. It will be sold a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 13.

JAMES BACON

Begs leave to inform his former customers and friends, that he has
Recommenced the Grocery Business,
At his Store on King near Washington-street.
WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,
A well chosen assortment of goods, in that line,
Warranted genuine, particularly his
TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,
Which are of a superior quality—He will dispose of each and every article on the most moderate terms.

May 1. dtf.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

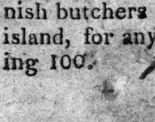
To be sold, at public auction, at Northumberland court house, in the county of Northumberland, and state of Virginia, on TUESDAY, the fifth day of September next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon,
Five contiguous Plantations,
Amounting together to about 2700 Acres,
SITUATE on the river Potomac, and within about three miles of the court-house. These estates formerly belonged to *Presley Thornton*, Esq. and are the same on which he lived. They have never been seen by either of the subscribers; but it is understood, that about 1700 acres of them are as valuable low grounds as any on the river, and a considerable part thereof heavily timbered. The uplands consist of about 1000 acres, and the whole is well calculated for the production of corn, wheat, tobacco, timothy, and small grain of all kinds, in great abundance. The waters are said to abound with excellent fish, oysters, and wild fowl. The water carriage is easy and convenient to Norfolk, Baltimore, Alexandria, and the city of Washington; and as these estates possess several good mill seats, with an abundance of water, and a plentiful supply of timber, they must be very valuable.

The premises will be shewn to persons inclining to purchase, by Col. *James Moore*, who lives on them, or by *Samuel Blackwell*, Esq. who lives near to them; and the terms of payment may be known a sufficient time before the sale, by applying to either of them, or to the subscriber in the city of Philadelphia.

WM. LEWIS.

June —(8) dts

For Freight or Charter,



To any Northern Port,
The strong and substantial
Sch'r Farmer,
PETER WOODWARD, Master;
Burthen 1000 barrels. For particulars apply to the Master on board, or to

Daniel M'Clean.

August 2. dtf

Freight wanted,

FOR THE
Sloop POLLY,
Of Baltimore,
For NORFOLK or RICHMOND, having good accommodations for a few passengers. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board, *John Baker*, at Harper's wharf.

July 29. 3t*

TO HIRE,

By the month or year,
A Negro Man, *a sailor*—He will be hired low if taken by the year.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 29.

FINE PASTURE.

WE will be ready in about ten days to furnish butchers and others, Pasturage on our island, for any number of cattle not exceeding 100.

Philip Alexander,
John Luke.

July 29, d

FOR SALE,

A few likely young NEGROES.—The will be sold reasonable for cash.—For further information

Apply to the Printer.

July 20.

New Publications,

FOR SALE
At COTTOM & STEWART's Bookstore.
CRANCH's Reports, 4 volumes.
Hening and Mumford's Reports.
Sugden's Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates.
East's Reports, volume 9.
Law's on Pleading.
American Pleader's Assistant.
Harrison's Chancery Reports.
Roberts on Frauds.
Woodward on Executive.
Hungarian Brothers, a novel, by Miss Porter.
Thaddeus of Warsaw, do. by Miss Porter.
Patriotic Sketches of Ireland, by Miss Owenson.
Georgics and Bees, by R Southeby.
Elizabeth, or Exiles of Siberia, by Mrs. Cottin.
Griffith Abbey, by Mrs. Mathews.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS warranted of the very first quality and full contents.
Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1st and 2d quality.
HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES for sale.

Dec. 2.

Just Received for Sale by
ROBERT GRAY,

NAUTICAL ALMANACS
FOR THE YEARS 1809 and 10,
With Register Tables.
—ALSO—
A Few Copies of a
French Pronouncing Dictionary.

July 14.

Was Committed

To the jail of this county, as a runaway,
A NEGRO MAN, who says his name is *Henry Haggerman.* He is about twenty seven years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, stout made, had on a white linen jacket and trousers, has a scar on his nose. The owner is requested to come and prove his or her property, pay charges and take him away otherwise he will be disposed of as the law directs.

James Campbell, jailor.

May 11—(July 29) law3m

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MANIFESTO.

VIENNA.
From the Imperial Press, 1809.

[CONCLUDED.]

The tempest, however, dispersed for a time. But not to suffer the moment to pass away without profiting from it, the French cabinet required the immediate and unconditional recognition of the French prince who had been nominated king of Spain, amid the most determined resistance of the Spanish nation. The price set upon this recognition was the removal of the French troops from the hitherto closely-environed frontiers of Austria to a somewhat more remote, but not less dangerous time, that he was indebted to the altered position of the French troops, merely to the necessity of employing them on another theatre, and by no means from consideration for Austria. The unconditional recognition of them king of Spain was, under these circumstances, no indispensible procedure; and since, moreover, the most weighty objections to this measure presented themselves on all sides, his majesty thought himself justified in not carrying it into effect. But even in the negociations on this proposal, his majesty evinced, with a clearness which could not be mistaken, his invariable desire to avoid whatever could give the French government just reason for dissatisfaction.

The residence of the emperor Napoleon in Erfurth cast a new and no very joyous light over the real state of things. What was mentioned there, what was required from him, and the most vehement threats, was to be considered as nothing but a commentary upon the declaration of the 30th of July. Far from relinquishing either the substance or the form of that declaration, the emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, boasted, that, as a proof of extraordinary forbearance, and at the same time as an especial complaisance to the friendly mediation of an independent sovereign, "*he has* HITHERTO *spared Austria!*

The campaign in Spain, led to a pause of some moments; but no sooner did the emperor Napoleon believe, that to a certain degree he had assured himself of the conquest of that unhappy country, than the storm burst forth against Austria with renewed violence. It was from the interior of Spain that the first command issued for the armament of Germany. The emperor's return to Paris was the signal for the most detestable lampoons in which the pretended designs the past calamities, the present external and internal condition, and even the most illustrious persons of the Austrian house, were treated at one time with derision, and at another time with bitterness; and no means were left unemployed to alienate the esteem and confidence of the people from the sovereign, his servants and system of government. Chance alone could not have caused these articles to appear in every public paper simultaneously. It was impossible to mistake their origin. At the same time, the German princes under the influence of France were occupied in putting their collective military power into a state of preparation. All the French troops which remained in Germany and Italy assembled at several principal points; and it was no further to be doubted that the long determined attack upon Austria was delayed only till the arrival of fresh reinforcements; & when possibly the threatening preparations made might have a disheartening influence upon the counsels of the Austrian cabinet.

His imperial majesty had labored with sincere desire and indefatigable perseverance for the maintenance of peace. He had during three long years, submitted to many severe and unjust demands of the French cabinet, without giving utterance to a single complaint. He had brought a long series of costly sacrifices to his longing wishes for repose. He had even at different times indulged the idea of forming, by means of new treaties, more definite relations with France; an idea which, in fact, could never be realised, because his majesty sought for nothing by it but pledges for the permanence of repose, and security for himself and his neighbors: that is, he sought such conditions as the French cabinet must necessarily oppose, and not accede to in the pursuit of projects of a totally different character. When, finally every thing was thought to be exhausted which had been imagined, in order to put the amicable sentiments of Austria to the severest proofs, the French government, nevertheless, succeeded in driving his imperial majesty to resistance, by insisting that he should desist from those measures which were an essential part of the defence of the country.—To purchase peace at this price was impossible. The monarchy was from that moment annihilated, when they on whom was imposed the care for its preservation were ready with their own hands to destroy the last bulwark of their existence.

The emperor could not have deceived himself concerning the import of his desire, nor would he have ever formed such a pretension, if that which could not but necessarily follow it, had not already constituted a part of his plans. Whatever may be done, either now or hereafter, to conceal the point of view from which the present relations must be judged, there will always remain but one single *charge* against which Austria has nothing to say. To lay claim to independent existence at a crisis when one state after another was losing its ancient constitution and independence—this alone was Austria's offence. The often repeated expressions of the emperor Napoleon, that *he has nothing to require of Austria*, could have no other import than this—that Austria should felicitate herself on the integrity of her empire (for the moment at least, and till further arrangements) but stripped of all the attributes which could impart to her firmness and worth, without enjoying any security for the future; without the political influence which is inseperable from the existence of a great state, or claiming a voice in the common concerns of Europe. If this intimation that France required nothing of Austria, were not sufficiently refuted by a long series of facts, but principally by the insolent pretension to condemn as unwarrantable, measures of mere territorial defence, it would still, in the form in which it stands, characterise more distinctly than the ablest description, the state of the monarchy till then, and the condition of Europe.

His majesty has recourse to arms, because the duty of self-preservation does not permit him to comply with the condition on which alone the French cabinet grants the continuance of peace; viz. To yield up the means of a just defence; because he dares no longer delay the protection of countries and nations, which God has entrusted to him, against an invasion long planned, more than once clearly announced, and now ripe for execution; because he is sufficiently acquainted with the thoughts and wishes of his people to know that there is not one among them who would not prefer the utmost exertions in their power to an ignoble self-annihilation by voluntary subjection.

His majesty has embraced this resolution with a feeling which must inspire himself and every just defender of his cause with confidence; for not only is the step which his majesty has been impelled at length to take, the most just in itself, but his majesty rejoices in the consolatory and inestimable assurance that the whole world acknowledges it to be so. The emperor's just principles—his detestation of unnecessary wars—his long, but ineffectual efforts to avoid the conflict which has now burst forth, are so notorious; the designs of the enemy are so little concealed; and the motives which have called for this final resolution are so decisive that truth and justice must be banished from the earth, if all free judgments were not unanimous concerning the origin of this war.

The immediate object of his majesty is to put an end to that unnatural and ambiguous state in which Austria during three years have vacillitated; a state which under the vain denomination of peace, has involved it in all the sacrifices, burthens and dangers of the most oppressive war; and to place the country in a situation which may secure it the honorable repose of a real peace.—But such a situation cannot subsist while foreign armies, it matters not under what pretence, are allowed to hold the monarchy in a state of perpetual siege; it cannot subsist while the political and military relations of the states which surround Austria, are of such a quality, that it needs only a single order, a hint from a foreign country, to spread over the whole Austrian frontier the apprehension of hostile incursion; and while seriously intended, or merely illusive movements, or only the threatining proximity of a numerous army, ready to strike compel the adoption of extraordinary means of defence, and costly armaments.

The security of the Austrian monarchy cannot, therefore, be sought in an insulated state. It cannot be conceived as separate from the state of adjoining countries, and from the condition and constitution of the collected system of European state policy. Austria can find a perfect guarantee of her independence, only in that degree of independence in the powers which surround her, which the claim of universal dominion, from whatever quarter it proceeds, would render it impossible. Austria cannot and ought not to look with careless indifference upon the state of those powers, more especially Germany and Italy. Her interest is too closely, too indissolubly interwoven with the interest of those countries. The central position of her monarchy causes her to come too frequently in contact with those states; and the station she has held for centuries, and the share she has taken in all great European concerns, has connected her too intimately with the whole body politic, to permit her, without sustaining a mortal wound, to be torn from it.

His imperial majesty's wishes and sentiments are in perfect harmony with the unalterably prescribed interests of his dominions. Next to the duty of providing for the welfare of his subjects and the support of his throne, his majesty will at all times consider those as the most sacred which spring from a sincere regard for the repose, felicity, prosperity, and lawful freedom of his neighbours. The emperor will never deem himself authorised to interfere with the internal relations of foreign states, or to assume to be the judge of them or their system of government, or their developement of their power. He demands a just reciprocity. Far removed from ambition or jealousy, the emperor will envy no other sovereign his power, his fame, or his just influence; it is only in the exclusive claim to these prerogatives that lies the object of general apprehension, and the root of everlasting wars. It is not France which has generated the present conflict, in the prosperity and maintenance of which his majesty will always feel an interest, but the progressive extension of a system, which under the indefinite title of a French empire, allows Europe to enjoy no other than its law. That conflict will cease, and all the wishes of his majesty be fulfilled, when the reign of moderation, forbearance, the reciprocal independence of every state, respect for the rights of each, the inviolability of treaties, and the preponderance of pacific councils shall assume the place of an arrogant system of sole and exclusive dominion.

By what means, and to what extent these just wishes may be realized, his majesty leaves in the hand of providence. Only thus much he ventures confidently to promise, that even for his own supreme interests, for the undiminished preservation of his monarchy, he will never adopt or require measures which can encroach on the well acquired rights, independence and security of other states, and that if the success of his arms should correspond with the justice of his views, the same results of the war from which Austria expects an adequate guarantee of her independence and her future repose, will at the same time be in perfect harmony with the true interests of her neighbors, and the common welfare of Europe.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE,

Between the ministers of France and Austria, prior to the commencement of hostilities.

[CONTINUED.]

No. 11.

Letter from his majesty the emperor of Austria, to his majesty the emperor of the French.

PRESBURG, *Sept.* 18, 1808.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

My ambassador at Paris informs me, that your imperial majesty is about to depart for Erfurt, there to meet the emperor Alexander. I seize with promptitude the opportunity, which your approach to my frontiers offers, to renew to you the assurances of the friendship and high esteem which I have vowed for you, and I send my lieutenant general, baron Vincent, to be the bearer of the invariable sentiments which I have thus expressed. I flatter myself that your majesty has never ceased to be convinced of this, and that, if the false interpretations which have been given to the interior institutions organized in my monarchy, have for a moment created any doubts of my perseverance in my intentions, the explanations presented by the count de Metternich, on the subject, will have entirely removed them. The baron de Vincent is also instructed to confirm this to your majesty in detail, and to add all the explanation that can be desired. I pray you to shew him the same kindness, as that with which you had the goodness to receive him at Paris and at Warsaw. The new marks of favor that you may shew him, will give me an unequivocal proof of the entire reciprocity of those sentiments, and will confirm that entire confidence, which has left no effort untried to give mutual satisfaction.

Have the goodness to accept the assurance of the unalterable attachment and high consideration, with which I am, sir, my brother and friend of your imperial royal majesty.

Signed, FRANCIS.

No. 12.

Letter from his majesty the emperor Napoleon, to the kings of Bavaria, Saxe, Westphalia, and Wirtumburg, the grand duke of Baden, and prince primate.

SIR, MY BROTHER.

Assurances have been given by the court of Vienna, that the militia should be disbanded which were lately raised, and that no other armament should take place calculated to disturb the repose or excite the apprehensions of the Rhenish confederation. the subjoined letter, which I have received from the emperor of Austria, the reiterated assurances given by the baron de Vincent, and, above all, the commencement of the fulfilment of those promises, which has been already witnessed, induce me to inform your majesty, that I believe the tranquillity of the confederation is not in any way threatened, and that your majesty may break up your camps and order the troops into quarters, in the manner that has heretofore been followed. I think it is advisable that our ministers at Vienna should be instructed to hold this language; that the camps will be re-organized, and the troops of the confederation and its protector will be placed in a hostile attitude, whenever Austria shall make extraordinary or unusual armaments; and, in fine, that we desire tranquility and safety.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

ERFURT, *Oct*, 12, 1808.

No. 13.

Letter from his majestey the emperor Napoleon, to his majesty the emperor of Austria.

ERFURT, *October* 14, 1808.

SIR, MY BROTHER,

I thank your imperial and royal majesty for the letter, which you had the goodness to send me, and M. the baron de Vincent has delivered. I have never doubted the good intentions of your majesty; but nevertheless feared at one moment, that hostilities were about to be renewed between us.

There is at Vienna a faction, which affects purity and good intentions, the readier to precipitate your majesty into such violent measures, as would produce misfortunes much greater than those which have heretofore been experienced. It was in my power to dismember the monarchy of your majesty, or at least to rendrr it less powerful—I did not wish to do so, Austria is—as I wished it to be. That was the best proof that all accounts between us were closed, and that I desired nothing from her.

I have been always ready to guarantee the integrity of your monarchy. I have never done any thing prejudicial to the primary interests of your state. But your majesty should not now introduce for discussion that which a war for fifteen years has already determined. You should interdict any measures likely to produce war—the late levy en masse would have produced a war if I had the least apprehensions, that that levy, and those preparations were in combination with Russia.

I have disbanded the troops of the confederation of the Rhine: One hundred thousand of my troops are preparing to march to Boulogne, to renew my purposes upon England. I pray your majesty to abstain from all armaments, that can give me uneasiness, or that should create a diversion in favor of England.

I hoped, when I had the honor to see your majesty, and when the treaty of Presburg was concluded, that our differences were finally adjusted, and that I might then without hazard or mistrust turn the whole of my attention to a maritime war. Why does your majesty associate with those who in telling you of the dangers of your monarchy, assist your own honor, as well as that of your family and people. Such men alone are dangerous to you—these only speak of danger who feign to apprehend it.

By a conduct honest, frank and open, your majesty will render your people happy—you will yourself enjoy the comfort you must stand in need of after so many troubles—and you will be sure to find in me a man determined never to do any thing contrary to your ordinary interests. Let your actions shew a confidence, and they will inspire it. In our days, the best policy is honesty and truth. Tell me your complaints, and if I have power to influence their causes, I will remove them. Let your ministry attend to my words: reflect upon my opinion and sentiments, they are much superior to those of your counsellors.

I pray your majesty to read my letter in the disposition with which it is written, and that you will see nothing in it that has not for its object the peace and welfare of Europe and of your majesty.

NAPOLEON.

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FRANCIS.

No. 12.

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NAPOLEON.

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FURT, *October* 14, 1808.

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who feign to apprehend

honest, frank and open,
render your people happy
f enjoy the comfort you
d of after so many trou
be sure to find in me a
ever to do any thing con
ary interests. Let your
dence, and they will in
days, the best policy is
. Tell me your com
ave power to influence
remove them. Let your
ny words: reflect upon
ntiments, they are much
your counsellors.
sty to read my letter in
which it is written, and
othing in it that has not
ace and welfare of Eu
ajesty.

NAPOLEON.

FOREIGN.

VIA NEW-YORK.

The following extracts are from Paris pa
, received at the office of the Mercantile
ertiser, by the U. S. brig Syren.

From the Banks of the Danube, June 1.

A letter from Vienna mentions that their
ellencies counts Champagny and Maret,
now with the emperor ; the former puts
at the castle of Vienna. The Austrian
erals Frohaska, Auer and Koelbl, were
veyed on the 80th May to Munich, with
other Austrian officers prisoners of war.

FRANKFORT, *June 5.*

His majesty the king of Westphalia has
Cassel to take command of the French
y, which, it is expected, has arrived at
furth.

SALZBURG, *May* 25.

Marshall duke of Dantzic, arrived here
the 25th from Inspruck. Lt. gen. baron
Wrede, arrived the next day with his di
ion. In consequence of the insurrection
the Tyrol having been quelled, he is
rching to Austria, where the division of
prince-royal has already preceded him.

PARIS, *June* 13.

They write from Vienna that the garri
n of that city is very numerous. The
nch troops in the environs have taken
sitions which they expect every moment
quit in order to repair to such places as
already fixed upon. These positions ex
nd from Hamburg, four leagues west of
esburg, to Brugg on the Leitha, Getzen
rf, Wienerhorberg, Lexeumberg, Gun
amsdorff, Baden ; and from thence by
tramstorff, Burk nsdorff, towards Clos
neuberg and Z ismaul. It is said that a
eat number of troops have lately collected
Tuln; perhaps it is intended to cross
Danube on that point.

The divisions forming the corps of the
my of the duke of Rivoli (Massena) con
nue to occupy the two islands in the Da
ube between Ebersdorff and Embersdorff.
We expect every day to hear of this river
ing crossed anew.

June 10.

The commander of an English frigate on
he 15th May, summoned the commandant
Rovi (kingdom of Naples) to deliver him
ht merchant vessels (barques) which he
retended were in the road 4 or 8000 dol
rs in specie. Upon the refusal of the
ommandant and of the magistrates the ene
my's frigate began a cannonading and land
d some troops, which were immediately
were immediately repulsed ; but the town
has suffered much. The barques have been
saved.

The Journal du Commerce of the 11th of
June, notices the British new order in coun
cil of the 24th May, suspending the execu
tion of the preceding order of the 26th April
concerning the commerce of the U. States
with Holland, &c. without making any com
ment upon it.

The new 74 guns ship the Um, has been
launched at Toulon 23d May.

The number of Austrian prisoners of war
who passed through Turin during the month
of May amounts to 3901. Among which
are two colonels, one major and four officers
—that of the English is 479, amongwhom
are 25 officers. The Austrians are convey
ed towards Lyons, and the English to
Mount Dauphin.

BY THE LAST MAIL.

BOSTON, *July* 29.

*The British governuent schr. Hunter, ar
rived last night in 4 days from Halifax.
Through the attention of a friend we ob
tained a paper of Friday last. Extracts
follow:*

HALIFAX, *July* 21.

By an arrival at Newfoundland from Lis
bon, news has been received to June 10—
it is favorable ; but announce great Austri
an victories, that we should prefer hearing
of from some place nearer the scenes of the
German war.

A letter from Lisbon, June 10, says,
"This moment accounts are received that
the English and Spaniards have retaken
Ferrol."

A London paper speaks as though the
American ambassador had, under authori
ty, consigned the enforcement of American
regulations with respect to France, to the
British navy.

LONDON, *May* 31.

Buonaparte is said to have proposed to
withdraw his troops from Spain, if the Spa
niards would permit them to take away their
arms and to retire without molestation ;
but that the Spaniards refused unless the
Emperor would agree to relinquish his pre
tensions. [We should imagine the French
could retire if they pleased.]

c

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 31.

Latest from Spain.

By the ship Bramin, capt. Singleton, ar
rived at the Lazaretto in 50 days from Ca
diz, the editors of the Freeman's Journal
have received Spanish papers and letters to
the 7th of June.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Ca
diz, to the editors of the Freeman's Jour
nal, dated June* 2, 1809.

"Two days ago we received the *confirm
ed* account of the capture of marshal Soult's
army of 14,000 men. It is also said the
marshal has been taken prisoner. This lat
ter, however, is not official.

"There are about 30 American vessels
here, among which is the Cornplanter, Gil
lies, from Philadelphia."

SEVILLE, *May* 20.

Soult is completely routed. We have
taken 4000 prisoners, his camp equipage
and train of artillery. This intelligence is
officially received.

King *Pepin* (a term of repaoach and con
tempt, by which they designate king Joseph)
has taken his flight from Madrid to the Ca
sa de Labrador in Arganjuez, which he is
dismantling.

Intelligence is also received that the duke
del Parque has entered Salamanca with
15,000 men ; that Soult was taken in a vil
lage in Gallacia ten hours after his army sur
rendered : that Romana has defeated one of
Ney's divisions, and taken Ferrol ; and that
the French were now only in possion of
Corunna.

SEVILLE, *June* 2.

The peasants of Monson (in Arragon)
having for a long time suffered severely
from the enemy, rose in a body and cut off
a small division of the French. Another
division of the French, determined to take
revenge, marched to Monson with 1500
men. They were met by general Blake
with an inferior force, who completely rout
ed them and compelled them to make a
quick retreat.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3.

☞ *In consequence of the in
disposition of the person who has
been employed to deliver this paper
in the lower parts of the town, we
have been compelled to substitute
another in his place. Should any
of our subscribers be missed they
are requested to send word to the
office and the omission shall be rec
tified.*

[MR. ERSKINE's DEFENCE, as supposed]

From the United States' Gazette, of July 26.

We insert the following communication at the request of a friend, without vouching for the correctness of the opinions expressed in it. When we come to see Mr. Erskine's instructions in full, a more correct opinion may be formed as to the merits of the question.

To the Editor of the U. S. Gazette.

SIR,

In examining the instructions of Mr. Canning to the British minister in this country, *so far as they are given to us*, I am led to make the following remarks.

It appears that Mr. Erskine had stated to his government his belief that the persons composing our present administration were really desirous to effect an amicable accommodation with Great Britain. In a dispatch of the 23d of January, Mr. Canning informs Mr. Erskine, that if it really be the case that the members of the American government have such disposition, his majesty's ministers will be ready to withdraw the exceptionable orders in council, so far as respects America, on certain conditions.—— Let us fairly examine these conditions in order to see whether Mr. Erskine has, or has not, pursued his instructions in such respects as they may be consistent with the rules of common sense, and with the nature of our constitution.

1st condition——"That America shall withdraw her interdictions, embargo, &c. so far as they relate to the ships of war and trade of Great Britain, leaving them in force as to France, and the powers who adopt her decrees." With this condition there has been full compliance, so far as there was authority vested in the executive, except in regard to Holland. At the period of the negociation, Holland had, by proclamation, excluded her subjects from all neutral trade: it would therefore have been absurd to have suffered an ideal point to operate as a bar to the arrangement, more especially as that arrangement was to be regarded merely as the prelude to a treaty.

2d condition—"That America is willing to renounce, during the present war, the pretensions of carrying on, in time of war, all trade with the enemy's colonies, from which she was excluded during peace."—This condition is palpably a subject for *treaty*. However the president may be disposed to accede to it, he has no power to make any engagement to bind his government. This condition, also, as to its immediate operation, *is a mere shadow*, under the interdiction of our trade with France, previously stipulated for.

3d. "Great Britain, for the purpose of securing the operation of the embargo, and of the bona fide intention of America to prevent her citizens from trading with France, and the powers acting under her decrees, is to be considered as being at liberty to capture all such American vessels as may be found attempting to trade with the ports of any of those powers," &c. &c.

The condition is puerile and useless.—The complaint would be made by a person acting in violation of the laws of the country; and the acknowledgment of the fact would oblige our government to sue on the forfeited bonds.

"On the receipt of an official note, *engaging* to adopt these conditions, his majesty would be ready to repeal the orders in council," &c. &c. Had the British ministry been acquainted with our constitution, or had they really been desirous of an amicable adjustment, they would have been satisfied with such engagements as the president is authorised to make: such engagements he has given, and any other assumption on his part would but have entitled him to a share of the blame and ridicule which must attach to Mr. Canning.

It may fairly be presumed that Mr. Erskine communicated his orders, "*in extenso*," to Mr. Smith. And he no doubt received from our administration a repetition of those assurances, which, it appears, he had heretofore made known to his government, and on which Mr. Canning's instructions are stated to be founded. Whenever Mr. Canning shall venture to give Mr. Erskine's explanations to the public, we shall find, no doubt, that those assurances have been repeated to him; assurances which, *whether verbal or written*, are merely to be considered as the opinions of influential characters, and in no way binding on our government, but which, from their nature, ought not to be committed to paper.

The sole error of Mr. Erskine appears to have arisen from his belief that his superiors were really anxious to effect an adjustment of our differences: and under that impression, he would naturally feel safe in having executed his instructions, so far as from their crudeness and absurdity was practicable: in refusing to fulfil the arrangement, the British ministry have afforded an undeniable proof of their unfriendly dispositions towards us, and they will doubtless find it an easier task to have excited than to tranquilize the spirit of the American people.

A Lover of his country.

MONITORY.

Happy is that man who is free from envy, who wishes and rejoices in his neighbors prosperity, being content with his own condition, and delighted at the good fortune of those around him; his eyes moisten at the tale of sorrow, his sympathetic breast beats in unison with the sufferer, and from his little store bestows a generous mite to the children of poverty. Enjoyment attend him though the various walks of life, and the ills of misfortune rest lightly on his head; the morsel which he eats is sweet and nourishing; the water which he drinks is cool and refreshing; and the straw which supports his weary limbs, soothes him in soft forgetfulness. When he visits his neighbor in trouble, such benignity appears in his countenance that the eye of sorrow wears a smile, and the distressed breast ceases to heave a sigh; Like a minister of peace he is received among them, and his words prove the oil of consolation. How large and how extensive must be his felicity! Surely he above the rest of his fellow mortals, partakes of heaven here below, of bliss which none but the virtuous ever claim.

TO RENT,

The House on King street, between Water and Union streets lately occupied by Mr. ROBERT NASH. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

Andrew Jamieson,
OR
Robert Anderson.

August 3. 3t†

☞ Printing in its various branches executed with accuracy and dispatch.

Subscribers

TO SHAKESPEAR'S PLAYS,

Are respectfully informed that their books are ready for delivery at the subscriber's bookstore.

Robert Gray.

August 3. d

Twenty Thousand Dollars

May be gained for Three *Dollars.*

Tickets in the third class of the *Lehigh Navigation Lottery*, for sale by

S. Snowden.

August 2.

☞ *Alexandria Theatre.*

THE Friends and Patrons of the Drama are respectfully informed, the above Theatre will OPEN for the season on TUESDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, with a favorite Comedy and a Musical Afterpiece, as will be expressed in a future advertisement.

☞ Several NEW PIECES will be bro't forward as early as possible.

July 25. d

Board of Health.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, July 25, 1809, It appearing to this Board that great vigilance will be required during the present warm season, to preserve the health of the town, it is therefore ordered, that the Superintendant of Police do pay particular attention to the state of the gutters, backyards of families, allies and privys, and that he cause the gutters to he scraped every other day, and cleaned twice in each week by working of the pumps on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and that he also procure a sufficient quantity of quick lime, and cause the same to be sent round the town on the aforesaid days, for the use of the inhabitants, who are to pay for the same at cost, and that it be considered his particular duty to see that lime be used in all privys requiring it, and over any stagnant places in the gutters, immediately after being scraped, and report the expence to this board once in two weeks.

G. DENEALE, *President.*

Alexandria, July 28, 1809.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of the citizens generally a cart will be sent through the town with lime, which may be purchased in such quantities as may be wanted. The cart will commence its rounds on Saturday morning next, of which those interested are requested to take notice.

John Longden,
Superintendant Police.

July 28.

To be Sold, or Rented,

The property conveyed by Elisha Janney for the benefit of his creditors—consisting of

Two Dwelling Houses on an half acre of ground, at the south west corner of Duke and Royal streets. One of these is an elegant new building calculated for the accommodation of a large family.

An half acre Lot of Land, situate at the south east corner of Cameron and Henry streets.

A small dwelling house on an alley eastward of Union street, between Duke & Wolf streets.

A Farm of 12 acres, within two miles of town, on the Leesburg road, enclosed with a post and rail fence, on which there is a tolerable good dwelling house and a well of water.

ALSO FOR SALE,

The wharf and the improvements thereon, on the south side of Prince street.

Richard M. Scott, *Trustee.*

Bush Hill, July 14. 2aw6w

FOR RENT,

THE DWELLING HOUSE of the late Colonel Hooe, on Water-street.—It is spacious and convenient, and has all necessary outhouses, with a very excellent garden attached to it.

J. H. Hooe,
John Muncaster,
Executors.

Mar: 1 25. eotf

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine, Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

New-England Rum.

Thirty barrels, for sale by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 21.

JUST RECEIVED,

For sale ONLY by JAMES KENNEDY, sen. King-street,

The following highly valuable Medicines,

Price 3 dollars per bottle.

Dr. Jebb's Nature's Restorative

A BALSAMIC CORDIAL.

THIS cordial so justly celebrated throughout Great-Britain and the continent of Europe, for its superior efficacy in the curing all disorders excited by nervous irritability, as well as tn complaints of complete debility, whether arising from irregularities of living long continued residence in warm climates intemperate pursuits of excessive pleasure, or that destructive habit of inconsiderate youth which brings on so prematurely the infirmites of old age.

In removing pulmonary affections, asthmas and all disorders of the lungs, it is the most powerful remedy ever yet found, and the relief it has afforded even in the last stage of consumptions, is without a parallel; with regard to its efficacy in this baneful, and unfortunately the prevailing disorder in this country (consumption) its superiority is such as to have supplanted every other medicine.

Those who in advanced life feel the consequences of youthful excess, will find themselves restored to health and strength, and all those melancholy symptoms removed, which are the general effects of such causes.

In short, animated by the uniform success this invaluable cordial has experienced in Europe, the thousands it has renovated, when bending under the pressure of nervous, consumptive or hypochondriacal disorders (many ttested proofs of which from eminently distinguished persons in this quarter of the globe, are now in the possession of the proprietor here, some few of which are herein published have determined the introduction of it into this continent, where its efficacies must soon become so prized as to make it considered a beneficent remedy not to be dispensed with bly those who are anxious to preserve or acquire their health.

The chief ingredient of this cordial is pant whose rare and precious salutary virtue were well known to the Arabians during ths 8th and 9th centuries, when that people shone conspicuous over all the nations of the worle for their learning and skill in eradicating baneful diseases incident to the human fram d renovating infirmity to vigor, and restorine, e sickly to sound and rosy health, and whichg as known at this time by their descendants and used and experienced as the most sovereign rem y for decayed constitutions, and every species of nervous disorders. This celebrated restorative plant has also been highly estimated for ages past, amongst the most en lightened nations of Greece, and considered by those wise inhabitants as one of the first of their blessings.

This cordial is also rich and fine in flavor, most grateful to the palate, and the most enlivening to the spirits of any yet offered to the public.

ALSO,

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common laced remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting effo ts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have bee n published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose un bounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Ample certificates and affidavits of the beneficial effects of these medicines may be seen by applying as above.

March 11

For Liverpool,

The British Brig

SISTERS,

T. THORNTON, Master;

Having the principal part of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage, enquire of the Captain on board, or

Hugh Smith.

July 27. eo2w

Freight wanted to an Eastern Port

FOR THE

Sloop Washington,

Burthen about 800 barrels, is a new vessel, will be ready to receive a cargo in three days. Apply to

Lawrason and Fowle,

Who have just received and for sale,

10 *puncheons St. Croix Rum.*

July 19. eo6t

A further Proof

OF

Yarwood's useful Washing Machine.

We the subscribers have found, on trial Joseph Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine to answer fully the intended purpose of washing cloaths of every description, and do heredy recommend them to the public as a great saving of soap, labor and cloaths. Given under our hands this day of June, 1809.

(Signed)

Dorothea Krouse, Cathinder Calder, Ann M'Carren, Martha Abercrombie, Ruth Devon, Rebecca Hattersley, Valinda Brown, Elizabeth Black, Jane B. Swann, H. Dick, Susanna Rounsaville, Elizabeth Wilson, Elizabeth Snyder, Nancy Kell, Sarah Kelsenger, Margaret B. Manley, Mary Fendall, Mary Steel, Sarah Fitzhugh, Mary Duffey, Persia Hodgkin, Carolina Hopkins, Sarah B. M'Kenay, Elizabeth Muir, Polly Rheades, Elizabeth Longden, Ann Snowden, Ann Davies, Mary Bogan, Mary Slade, Betsey F r-ner, Mary Smith, Sarah G. Janney.

With pleasure I do return my sincere thanks to the above named ladies, and many others who have favored me with their certificates and custom in the purchase of Yarwood's Patent Washing Machine. I find them still in great demand in this place, but finding a very great scarcity of plank to answer the purpose of making them here, I shall in a few days or weeks commence making them to the southward. But will endeavor to supply others at a short notice after my return. I have a few now made on hand, which can be had if applied for soon.

Wm. C. Newton,

Assignee of Joseph Yarwood.

July 24.

N. B. Mr. John Troup will superintend the making, and supplying customers in my absence.

Wm. C. NEWTON.

DIRECTIONS HOW TO USE

YARWOOD'S

Patent Washing Machine.

First fill the barrel half full of your finest cloths, than fill the bottom of the Reservoir with hot suds up to the side planks, turn the Crank backwards and forwards so as to make the cloaths fall the hardest against the sides of the barrel for about twenty-five minutes, then use the same suds with a little more soap and hot water for the next finest cloaths, until the suds are unfit for use, then second your cloaths in the same way with boiling suds, after rubbing a little soap on the dirtiest parts of the cloaths; then rince them in the machine in warm or cold water.

Just Published,

FOR SALE BY R. GRAY,

A CELEBRATED ROMANCE ENTITLED

ABAELLINO,

THE BRAVO OF VENICE.

Translated from the German, by M. G. Lewis, the well known author of the Castle Spectre, Monk, Adelgitha, &c. &c. Price handsomely bound, one dollar—the English edition sold at one dollar seventy five cents.

What black Musician conjures up this fiend?
What, do you tremble, are ye all afraid?
Alas, I blame ye not, for ye are mortal,
And mortal eyes cannot endure the devil—
Avaunt, thou dreadful Minister of Hell.

RICHARD III.

In justice to this excellent Romance, we need only remark, that the Grand Dramatic piece, which for several seasons past drew such full houses to our theatre, is founded on the same subject, as translated by Dunlap; but the acknowledged superiority of Lewis's writings or translations in the Romance style being so far superior to any other of our modern authors, leaves encomium unnecessary with the publishers.

NOTE. Five editions of this Romance were sold in a very short time, after publication in London—it is dedicated to the Earl of Moira, by Lewis.

June 7—21

FOR SALE,

A NEW pair of excellent BURR MILL-STONES, 5 feet diameter. For terms apyly to *Michael Cleary*, on Janney's wharf, or to

Richard M. Scott.

Bush Hill, July 27. eo3t

FOR SALE,

The following VALUABLE PROPERTY.

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING 1600 acres, more or less, called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh, lying within 12 miles of Winchester, in the county of Frederick, in the state of Virginia. On about 900 acres of this tract there are several very well improved farms tenanted for life or lives, the balance free of all incumbrance, including an excellent merchan; mill built with stone, the whole yielding an annual rent of about 800 dollars. Much of this tract is very fertile, well watered, and all abundance of timber. It is generally rolling, but part of it is hilly and stoney, chiefly of lime stone. It will be laid off to suit purchasers.

Another tract, called Hollis's Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, containg about 2800 acres, bordering on the river Potomac, adjoining the Stratford estate, and the late residence of Richard Lee, esq. of Chantilly. On the estate are a number of farms and tenants at will. Part of this land is extremely fertile, and all of it as good as hte lands generally are in that part of the country. The Marsh affords excellent range for stock, and is happily situated for fish and fowls of which that river abounds, and must be a desirable estate to any person who may choose to reside in that part of the country.—It will however be laid off to suit purchasers.

The above lands are held by deeds of purchase duly recorded in the general court,

Another tract containing 992 acres, lying in the county of Berkeley, adjoining the residence of Rawleigh Colston, esq. of which about 660 acres is leased for the balance of the life of an aged man, the rest tenanted at will. This land is situate in what is called the big bend of Potomac, and borders on it. In point of fertility it is esteemed inferior to none in that part of the state and is held by deed from James Marshall, esq.

Seven other tracts containing 1000 acres each, adjoining each other in the county of Mason, within a few miles of the Ohio, between the two Kanhawa's on the waters of Sandy Creek, which runs through a considerable part of it. It adjoins the lands of general Washington, and the late Benjamin Harrison, jun. esq. A large portion of it is rich bottom and the upland of very good quality. It is held under the original patentee by deeds duly recorded in the general court.

Five full & complete Shares in the Dismal Swamp Company.

Upwards of 16,000 acres of Lands, being very old military rights, lying in the states of Ohio, Kentucky and the Indiana territory, chiefly patented in my own name and ready to be shewn.

A more particular description of the foregoing property may be seen by applying to Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Richmond, who is authorized to make contracts, or to myself in Alexandria. The titles are all undoubted, and the terms proposed are, one fourth in cash at the time of conveyance, the balance in three instalments the last two to be on interest from the date. Any species of the public stock and of the different Banks in the United States of Insurance Companies—of the Potomac Bridge and Turnpike Companies will be received in payment according to their fair value. Ground rents in the city of Richmond and town of Alexandria, or Houses and Lots, will likewise be received in payment according to such rates as may be agreed upon.

John Hopkins.

July 27. 2aw6m

County of Alexandria, May 11, 1809.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

Corner of King and Union-streets,

HAS FOR SALE,

2000 bushels coarse and fine Salt, by the bushel and in sacks.
50 barrels Whiskey.
1000 wt. Rhode Island Cheese.
Goshen do. in casks.
5000 wt. best green Coffee, in bags.
1000 do. white do.
French Brandy.
Jamaica, Antigua, Windward Island, and New England Rum.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Hyson Skin Teas, *of the latest importations.*
Sugar, best Muscovado, in hogsheads and barrels.
Do. inferior qualities, in do.
Molasses, in hogsheads.
Clover Seed, warranted fresh.
Cotton, in bales and by retail.
Candles, mould and dipped.
Loaf and Lump Sugar.
Spanish Cigars, Hamilton's and Garret's Snuff, in bottles, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Pepper, Allspice, Chewing Tobacco, Madder, Copperas, Soal Leather, Bed Cords, Leading Lines, &s. &c.

ALSO,

Best Superfine Flour, for private families, a few barrels Corn, and some Seed Oats, Plaister of Paris, &c.

April 17. d

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, [illegible] in Prince-George's county, Maryland, near the Woodyard, about the first of September last, *a Negro Man, named* GUY, about thirty years of age, about six feet [illegible] tolerable well made, is very black, his [illegible] bones are tolerable high, speaks quick, pert, has no mark as I know of by which [illegible] can be more particularly described. It is needless to give a description of his clothes as what few he took with him must be worn out. I have been informed he has frequently been seen in Alexandria in the course of the winter and spring, and passed by the name of BUTLER, as a free man. It has since been reported he is dead, but I doubt it, [illegible] not find from whence the report originated. Should he not be dead, any person that will secure him in any jail so that I get him again shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges.

Joseph Sanfberry.

July 26. eo1t

☞ New-York Ale.

The subscriber has received a fresh supply of Barver's ALE, which he will sell on draught or bottled.

John Macleod.

ON HAND.

OLD PORTER in bottles from Hare's brewery Philadelphia.

PICKLING VINEGAR.

☞ Orders from the country carefully executed.

July 28. eo3t

New House of Entertainment.

THOMAS RHODES, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria and the public, that he will open A HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT on the first day of July next, in a commodious and airy new house on Prince-street, sign of the Eagle, a few doors above Thomas Swann's dwelling.—He intends to keep a constant supply of the best LIQUORS and PROVISIONS, and will accommodate travellers and others on such moderate terms as to make it an object to call on him. He will be provided with a careful hostler and has good stabling for horses.

The situation is superior to any in town for the accommodation of travellers, it being out of the way of bustle and there is a pump of the best water at the door.

June 27. 2aw

The Commonwealth of Virginia

To the Sheriff of county, GREETING:

YOU are hereby commanded to summon Elisha Janney, Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, jun. Philip Slaughter and Fleming Bates, to appear at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first day of the next term, before the Judge of the Superior Court of Chancery, directed by law to be holden in the said city, to answer a bill exhibited against them in the said court, by Jas Green. And this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100*l.* each. And have then there this writ. Witness *Peter Tinsley* clerk of our said Court at Richmond, this 26th day of June, 1809, and, in the 33d year of the commonwealth.

Peter Tinfley, c. c.

To restrain in the hands of the defendants Jacob Janney, Philip Care, Bernard Hooe, junior, Philip Slaughter and Fleming Bates, any money, debts, or effects in their hands belonging or due to, the defendant Elisha Janney, an absent defendant, until the further order of the court.

Edmund I. Lee,

For the Complainant.

Teste.

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

July 7. 2aw2m

River-Farm to Rent.

I AM authorised to rent in divisions, that part of the late General *Washington's* estate called RIVER-FARM. The fertility to say nothing of the commanding situation of this place, is sufficient to excite the attention of farmers.

WM. H. FOOTE.

July 11. 3taw1m

☞ Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a House of Entertainment for travellers and others, at Colchester Ferry, opposite Woodbridge, where he will keep a constant supply of whatever may be necessary in his line for the accommodation of those who may favor them with their custom, on the most moderat terms.

W. Millan.

March 27. eo3tlaw6

TO HIRE,

A Light Running Coachee, two good horses and a careful driver. *Apply to*

G. M'MUNN.

July 18. eotf.